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Questions Booklet

January 1993



English 33

Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 1993
English 33 Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and seven reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Total time allotted: 2 hours

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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1. Read the excerpt from the radio play adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice* on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 10.

1. When Mrs. Bennet says that Mr. Bingley's arrival is a "fine thing for our girls" (line 14), she reveals that her values are based on a concern for
 - A. social status
 - B. human character
 - C. love and goodwill
 - D. health and happiness

2. The stage direction "*As if enlightened*" (line 18) is meant to indicate that Mr. Bennet is
 - A. pretending ignorance
 - B. momentarily irritated
 - C. genuinely interested
 - D. suddenly alarmed

3. Mrs. Bennet's comments "Design? Nonsense! But he *may* fall in love with one of them" (lines 19–20) indicate that she views Mr. Bingley as a
 - A. business venture
 - B. passionate suitor
 - C. potential neighbor
 - D. marriage prospect

4. In line 23, Mrs. Bennet's use of the word "impossible" and her emphasis on "us" give the reader insight into
 - A. the social necessity for women of this era to be formally introduced
 - B. the vulnerability of women traveling alone
 - C. Mrs. Bennet's argumentative manner
 - D. Mr. Bennet's obstinate nature

5. The stage direction "*Chatter, chatter*" (line 54) suggests MAINLY that Mrs. Bennet and her daughters are
 - A. thoughtless
 - B. industrious
 - C. nervous
 - D. excited

Continued

6. The stage direction and dialogue in lines 66 and 67 suggest that Mr. Bennet
- A. lacks good manners
 - B. has stayed up too late
 - C. is weary of the situation
 - D. is furious with his family
7. In context, the word “affronted” (line 82) means that Mrs. Bennet has been
- A. naive
 - B. offended
 - C. surprised
 - D. indifferent
8. The stage direction in line 86 indicates that the tone of Mr. Bennet’s comment “Not even a fortune!” is
- A. weary
 - B. anxious
 - C. mocking
 - D. disheartened
9. The statement that MOST CLEARLY emphasizes the contrast between Elizabeth and Mrs. Bennet is
- A. “You forget, Mamma, we shall meet him at the assemblies” (lines 37–38)
 - B. “Oh Mamma—” (line 71)
 - C. “I think not, though I had little chance to judge, for he refused to dance with me!” (lines 76–77)
 - D. “Mamma is quite affronted, but I find it somewhat amusing” (lines 82–83)
10. Mr. Bennet’s attitude toward his wife is one of
- A. frustrated anger
 - B. unfailing loyalty
 - C. amused tolerance
 - D. concealed admiration

II. Read the excerpt from *A Certain Mr. Takahashi* on pages 4 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 11 to 26.

11. The girls are motivated to get up early (line 4) because they
- A. want to be sure to see Yoshi
 - B. want Yoshi to see and admire them
 - C. are uncertain about Yoshi's timetable
 - D. are plotting a way to ride in Yoshi's car
12. The dining table is "placed cunningly against the window" (line 7) because this arrangement
- A. gives the impression of sophisticated dining
 - B. provides the best light on winter mornings
 - C. provides the best observation point
 - D. gives the room an uncluttered look
13. The thought "too awful to contemplate aloud" (line 46) is that
- A. the girls have been overconfident in their expectations
 - B. the girls have not positioned themselves correctly
 - C. Yoshi would unkindly ridicule the girls
 - D. Yoshi would purposely ignore the girls
14. The statement "Any decent neighbour would let him know" (line 49) is humorous because
- A. the situation did not concern the girls
 - B. Colette saw the lights but Jean took charge
 - C. Colette and Jean were not motivated by neighborliness
 - D. the problem should have been handled with a phone call
15. The narrator's claim "We would save him from certain disaster" (line 51) indicates MAINLY her
- A. ability to be responsible
 - B. tendency to overdramatize
 - C. awareness of social conduct
 - D. knowledge of mechanical matters

Continued

16. When the narrator says “The song began in my head” (line 62), she means that she is
- A. humming a tune
 - B. composing a poem
 - C. experiencing excitement
 - D. controlling her nervousness
17. The statement “she flagged a hand to her forehead in a mock swoon” (lines 73–74) suggests that Colette is
- A. pretending to faint from excitement
 - B. trying to attract her host’s attention
 - C. going to be sick from anticipation
 - D. attempting to express her fear
18. The most likely reason that Yoshi asks “ ‘What is most embarrassing thing that ever happen to you?’ ” (line 76) is that he wants to
- A. ridicule the girls
 - B. put the girls at ease
 - C. test the girls’ honesty
 - D. learn about the girls’ private lives
19. That the narrator tells a “harmless anecdote” (line 88) suggests that she is
- A. naive
 - B. cautious
 - C. snobbish
 - D. confused
20. The newspaper critic’s statement (line 107) is an example of
- A. understatement
 - B. reliable reporting
 - C. insightful perception
 - D. misrepresentation of the facts
21. The girls’ gleeful scream “ ‘That’s awful!’ ” (line 108) reveals that they enjoy
- A. annoying conductors
 - B. sharing Yoshi’s embarrassment
 - C. listening to Yoshi’s rattlesnake sounds
 - D. hearing about someone else’s downfall

Continued

22. The statement “We stepped . . . reverently” (line 128) indicates that the girls’ reaction to Yoshi’s studio is one of
- A. amusement
 - B. concern
 - C. awe
 - D. joy
23. The way Yoshi plays Beethoven for the girls reveals his
- A. lack of skill
 - B. sense of humor
 - C. sense of frustration
 - D. boredom with their visit
24. When Yoshi states “ ‘Now I have to finish my nap’ ” (lines 161–162), he signals
- A. the girls’ acceptance
 - B. the girls’ dismissal
 - C. his impatience
 - D. his anxiety
25. The word that BEST sums up the motivation for the girls’ behavior is
- A. mischief
 - B. curiosity
 - C. immaturity
 - D. infatuation
26. Which statement BEST expresses the main idea of the excerpt?
- A. Music can be enjoyed by young and old.
 - B. Romantic fascination can provide strong motivation.
 - C. Differences between people may form barriers to caring relationships.
 - D. Youthful competition for the attention of a romantic partner may create suspicions.

III. Read “The Meadow Mouse” on page 8 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 27 to 33.

27. In part 1 of the poem, the speaker’s function is MAINLY that of
- A. loving protector
 - B. curious bystander
 - C. objective observer
 - D. fascinated naturalist
28. The phrase “Twitching, tilting toward the least sound” (line 17) includes an example of
- A. personification
 - B. alliteration
 - C. metaphor
 - D. simile
29. In lines 18 to 20, the speaker’s MAIN hope is that the meadow mouse
- A. will recover its strength
 - B. has accepted its new home
 - C. has learned to trust the speaker
 - D. will thrive on its new diet provided by the speaker
30. In lines 24 to 26, the speaker describes aspects of nature that are MAINLY
- A. predictable
 - B. predatory
 - C. impartial
 - D. mighty
31. In lines 21 to 26, the speaker conveys the irony of the mouse choosing
- A. despair rather than hope
 - B. danger rather than security
 - C. excitement rather than peace
 - D. adventure rather than leisure

Continued

32. In the context of lines 27 to 30, the word “hapless” means
- A. unfortunate
 - B. inadequate
 - C. careless
 - D. small
33. The images in lines 27 to 30 represent MAINLY the speaker’s
- A. attempt to put all things in order
 - B. acknowledgment of the laws of chance
 - C. acknowledgment of universal vulnerability
 - D. awareness of the fate of the meadow mouse

IV. Read “Gracious Goodness” on page 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 34 to 40.

34. The images in lines 1 to 3 suggest a mood that is
- A. lively
 - B. intense
 - C. curious
 - D. leisurely
35. The words “flap grotesquely” (line 6) suggest that the fallen bird moved in a way that was
- A. distinguished
 - B. threatening
 - C. unnatural
 - D. cautious
36. In saying “He felt good in my hands, not fragile but muscular and glossy and strong” (lines 13–14), the speaker expresses MAINLY
- A. naiveté and fear
 - B. shock and dismay
 - C. surprise and pleasure
 - D. confidence and concern
37. The phrase that BEST suggests the extent of the bird’s power is
- A. “muscular and glossy and strong” (line 14)
 - B. “the beak that could have split my hand” (line 15)
 - C. “acrobat returned to his element” (line 21)
 - D. “sailed out to dive for a fish” (line 22)
38. The line “Virtue: what a sunrise in the belly” (line 23) suggests that the speaker’s actions resulted in a feeling of
- A. delight
 - B. surprise
 - C. uncertainty
 - D. nervousness

Continued

39. In lines 24 to 26, the speaker's question expresses

- A. pride in being able to help
- B. regret that previous rescue attempts failed
- C. awareness that animals are easier to understand than people
- D. regret that experiences shared with people were never as satisfying

Question 40 is based on both of the poems that you have just read.

40. The speaker in each poem enjoys MAINLY the experience of

- A. learning about nature
- B. being observant
- C. fulfilling a need
- D. being powerful

V. Read the excerpt from “Attack” on pages 10 to 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 41 to 50.

41. The opening statement “Artists must suffer for their art” (line 1) implies that artists create in spite of
- A. praise
 - B. criticism
 - C. hardships
 - D. incompetence
42. The MAIN purpose of the Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act (lines 59–60) is to
- A. support artists’ causes
 - B. draw attention to environmental issues
 - C. publicize the toxic ingredients in all chemicals
 - D. inform artists of the risks associated with certain products
43. In context, the statement “ ‘Artists tend to be very curious, creative people who will try anything at least once’ ” (lines 80–82) suggests that artists
- A. capture the interest of the public
 - B. experiment despite possible risks
 - C. demand the attention of the public
 - D. make changes for the sake of novelty
44. The statement that explains why artists who are suffering from exposure to hazardous materials may be incorrectly diagnosed is
- A. “Artists must suffer for their art” (line 1)
 - B. “some doctors speculate [painters] were poisoned by their lead-based paints” (lines 12–14)
 - C. “ ‘Artists tend to be very curious, creative people’ ” (lines 80–81)
 - D. “ ‘Most physicians have no training in the toxic effects of chemicals’ ” (lines 131–132)
45. Musicians can now seek treatment in
- A. performing-arts clinics
 - B. sports-medicine clinics
 - C. toxic-chemical clinics
 - D. visual-arts clinics

Continued

46. Tendinitis in a musician is most likely the result of
- A. a childhood injury
 - B. an inherited characteristic
 - C. inferior musical instruments
 - D. excessive use of delicate muscles
47. According to Dr. Alan Lockwood, people who suffer from overuse syndrome should be encouraged by the fact that
- A. it can usually be successfully treated
 - B. physical therapy will not usually be required
 - C. new techniques will eliminate the trauma problems
 - D. the permanent damage is only psychological in nature
48. According to the article, a popular misconception about musicians is that
- A. orchestral players need not be concerned about hearing loss
 - B. on-stage sound monitors regulate excessively loud music
 - C. heavy-metal rockers suffer massive hearing loss
 - D. the use of ear plugs diminishes hearing loss
49. The word “burgeoning” in line 283 means that the medical profession’s interest is
- A. growing
 - B. surprising
 - C. diminishing
 - D. disappointing
50. The MAJOR conclusion to be drawn from the article is that
- A. legislation will protect artists
 - B. artists will continue to suffer physically
 - C. clinics are a necessity for treating artists
 - D. education will help prevent artists’ health problems

VI. Read the first draft of Robin's letter on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 51 to 57.

51. In paragraph 1, Robin's additions "How about that?" and "So here it is!" contribute to a tone that is
- A. formal
 - B. sarcastic
 - C. disrespectful
 - D. conversational
52. Robin revises the first sentence in paragraph 2 in order to
- A. achieve vividness
 - B. correct a fragment
 - C. achieve parallelism
 - D. increase persuasiveness
53. Robin adds quotation marks to two phrases in paragraph 2 because the phrases are
- A. new ideas
 - B. common knowledge
 - C. copied from the article
 - D. unsupported generalizations
54. As a whole, Robin's revisions to paragraph 2 make the paragraph more
- A. artistic
 - B. precise
 - C. general
 - D. scientific
55. Robin adds a sentence at the beginning of paragraph 3 in order to
- A. provide evidence
 - B. provide transition and focus
 - C. reinforce his interest in music
 - D. contrast the injuries of visual artists and musicians

Continued

56. The topic sentence of paragraph 4 exemplifies
- A. cause and effect
 - B. definition and example
 - C. comparison and contrast
 - D. inference and illustration
57. Robin revises the last sentence of paragraph 4 in order to
- A. improve clarity
 - B. increase length
 - C. avoid exaggeration
 - D. use figurative language

VII. Read the excerpt from *Lake Wobegon Days* on pages 16 to 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 58 to 70.

58. The narrator washes all the dishes in the sink and turns out the light before phoning (lines 1–3) because he wants to
- A. finish his household chores
 - B. create a false impression for visitors
 - C. lessen his guilt about not helping in the kitchen
 - D. relate more closely to the country kitchen he is calling
59. The description of the grandfather as the “leading light of the Lake Wobegon Rural Telephone Cooperative” (lines 10–11) means that he was its
- A. first subscriber
 - B. largest investor
 - C. most involved member
 - D. most satisfied customer
60. The STRONGEST indication that the neighbors admired the narrator’s grandfather is that
- A. the grandfather is described as a “tall, handsome, godly man”
 - B. the grandfather gave an acre of pasture for a township cemetery
 - C. they named the grandfather president of the telephone cooperative
 - D. they felt the preacher’s funeral text was “an insult” to the grandfather
61. In context, the word “remedy” (line 22) means
- A. solution
 - B. revision
 - C. treatment
 - D. compensation
62. Elizabeth answers telephone calls for other people because she is
- A. nosey and troublesome
 - B. curious and concerned
 - C. deaf and lonely
 - D. old and frail

Continued

63. The statement “but it isn’t a click, it’s an echoey sound, as if you and your party had moved into a bigger room” (lines 48–49) suggests that the narrator
- A. disapproves of Elizabeth’s eavesdropping
 - B. is offended by the customers’ accusations
 - C. feels the telephone system needs upgraded equipment
 - D. has experienced and accepts Elizabeth’s eavesdropping
64. The narrator’s comment “When I talk to her, I don’t always hear an old fat lady; sometimes I hear the girl who walked the line with Grandpa” (lines 54–55) suggests that, for him, Elizabeth
- A. makes life more bearable
 - B. effectively recreates the past
 - C. refuses to acknowledge her age
 - D. seems unable to accept the present
65. Elizabeth BEST remembers the grandfather for his
- A. moral concerns
 - B. business ability
 - C. physical stamina
 - D. enthusiasm for life
66. The narrator describes the incident when Wesley broke the telephone line (lines 98–103) in order to
- A. compare it with his grandfather’s fire
 - B. illustrate the difficulty of being honest
 - C. compare it with his own building talent
 - D. highlight Elizabeth’s attachment to the telephone
67. The narrator uses a mocking tone when he states
- A. “she may clue you in on things your mom would never tell you” (lines 43–44)
 - B. “She found out when I flunked out of college” (line 60)
 - C. “When I talk to her, I often feel I’m talking to my grandfather” (line 95)
 - D. “they didn’t fall off the side of the house because they were tired” (lines 105–106)

Continued

68. In lines 104 to 107, the narrator acknowledges that he struggles to be
- A. honest
 - B. sensitive
 - C. intelligent
 - D. compassionate
69. The narrator's reference to the "lines" he has "busted" (line 104) symbolizes the broken
- A. communications with his grandfather
 - B. habits and customs that once controlled him
 - C. relationships and connections in his personal life
 - D. articles that he was responsible for fixing in childhood
70. The concluding statement, "Still, it's not easy to say what you've done and not write up a better version" (lines 106–107), means that it is
- A. tempting to hide one's errors
 - B. rewarding to share one's faults with others
 - C. difficult to get others to see one's real worth
 - D. better to speak the truth and face the consequences

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